

Millsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XIX.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1839.

No. 970.

From the Boston Atlas.

We copy from Hoban's Sketches of United States Senators, the author's portrait of Daniel Webster. It is drawn, as we think, with no common eloquence and vigor of pencil, and with much fidelity to the great original.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

There are few names more conspicuous in the political history of the day than that which heads this article. Pursuant to my fixed intention, I will carefully abstain (in the portrait which I shall attempt to make of this distinguished individual) from every observation of a political or partisan character.

The person of Mr. Webster is short, large, heavy and unwieldy; in movement he is slow and apparently inactive. He dresses plainly, in dark colors, with neatness and taste, but without any attempt whatever at display. His countenance is very remarkable, his complexion saturnine, his eyes and hair of a deep black. His lips are thin, his teeth of dazzling whiteness. His forehead is very peculiar, of most uncommon magnitude, his brows heavy and lowering. The moment that your eyes rest upon him, you conclude that he is a man of great mind, and conscious of intellectual superiority. His features are not well calculated to give powerful expression to passion. You will often observe, when he is animated, a sneer upon his face, which accompanies every remark which proceeds from him of particular force or severity. Although most studiously urbane in his deportment, and from education and disposition averse to giving pain, yet, when justified in such a course by the conduct of his opponents, he is capable of wielding with readiness a sword of sarcasm a satire which cuts with the keenness of the scimitar of the East. Mr. Webster is distinguished for solidity, strength, and power of reasoning. His usual manner is cold, and didactic, frequently, however, extremely earnest, and always when earnest most powerfully eloquent. Although trained to the severe mental discipline of the bar, he is fond of ornament, and is always successful when he attempts it. He possesses a fine imagination, and is never averse, whilst traversing the thorny paths of political disputation, to scatter the flowers of rhetorical elegance around him. He often displays a familiar acquaintance with the poets. He is a practical and fluent speaker, and ready in debate. His views of a subject are always liberal and enlarged, and he enjoys the advantage of a fund of knowledge of the most extensive character, which his well trained mind enables him to apply with peculiar advantage in debate. The North seldom furnishes a passionate declaimer. The temperature of men generally partakes of the nature of the climate in which he is reared. The coldness of his home reigns throughout the manner and appearance of Mr. Webster. He never thunders with the wild vehemence of Mr. Clay, or burns with the continuous warmth of Preston or Calhoun. He wants the passion and enthusiasm which is necessary to eloquence of the most overpowering and exciting character. Yet he is an orator of great excellence, and a most efficient speaker. His manner suits his matter, and he displays as much fervor as you would deem in appropriate keeping with the soberness and deep study which characterize all his remarks. You always listen to him with attention, and when he concludes you invariably rise from hearing him with a firm conviction of his greatness as a man, and that your time has been profitably employed whilst you heard him. His habits must be those of great industry, and whilst at Washington, his time, in public, is divided between the Senate chamber and the bar of the Supreme Court. In the latter forum his powers have frequently been tasked, and tested, by collisions with minds of the highest order and most extended attainments. There—where his greatest laurels have been won—his competitors have been such men as Taney, Pinckney, Jones, Emmet, Wirt, and others. His orations upon occasional subjects, unconnected with politics or law, have added greatly to his reputation, and are preserved and held forth to the public as models of literary excellence. His power in debate has been frequently brought into requisition in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States. The writer of this had an opportunity to hear him during what was called the panic session, and also to witness the whole of that intellectual combat which took place between Mr. Webster and Mr. Hayne, on Mr. Foote's celebrated resolution. I well recollect the expression of unmitigated scorn which crossed the lips of this Senator when Mr. Hayne intimated that he had passed by Mr. Benton, to attack him, and that Mr. Benton was an overmatch for him.

"Matches and over matches! These terms are more applicable elsewhere than here, and fitter for other assemblages than this. Sir! the gentleman speaks to forget where, and what we are, this

is a Senate, a Senate of equals—of absolute independence. We know no masters—we acknowledge no dictators. This is a hall for mutual consultation and discussion; not an arena for the exhibition of champions. I offer myself, sir, as a match for no man. I throw the challenge of debate at no man's feet. But then, sir, since the honorable member has put the question in a manner that calls for an answer, I will give him an answer. And I tell him, that holding myself to be the humblest of the members here, I yet know nothing in the arm of his friend from Missouri, either alone, or when aided by the arm of his friend from Carolina, that need deter even me from espousing whatever opinions I may choose to espouse, from debating whenever I may choose to debate, or from speaking whatever I may see fit to say, on the floor of the Senate. Sir, when uttered as matter of commendation or complaint, I should dissent from nothing which the honorable member might say of his friend still less do I put forth any pretensions of my own. But when put to me, as a matter of taunt, I throw it back and say to the gentleman, that he could possibly have said nothing less likely than such a comparison to wound my pride of personal character."

I also well remember his magnificent conclusion in this debate. The Senate chamber was crowded; the members of the House of Representatives had abandoned their posts, to be present—Surrounded by the nodding feathers, the glittering ornaments, and rich and fashionable array of the beauty of the land, Mr. Webster advanced a step in front of his desk, which he pushed behind him, and in a tone and manner of the utmost earnestness—turning from the chair of the president and looking towards Mr. Hayne—with very little action at the commencement, but increasing in heat and vehemence as he progressed, until at length he became impassioned and violent in the extreme, and far more eloquent than I had ever heard him before or since—he observed:

"I have not allowed myself, sir, to look beyond the Union to see what might lie hidden in the dark recess behind. I have not coolly weighed the chances of preserving liberty, when the bonds that unite us together shall be broken asunder, I have not permitted myself to hang over the precipice of disunion to see whether, with my short sight, I can fathom the depth of the abyss below; nor could I regard him as a safe counselor in the affairs of this Government, whose thoughts should be mainly bent on considering not how the Union could be best preserved, but how tolerable might be the condition of the people when it shall be broken up and destroyed. While the Union lasts we have high, inciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate their veil. God grant that in my day, at least, that curtain may not rise. God grant that on my vision may never be opened what lies behind. When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken fragments of a once glorious Union; on states dismembered—discordant—belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched it may be with fraternal blood!"

"Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in all their original lustre—not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured—bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as 'What is all this worth?' nor those other words of delusion and folly, Liberty first, and Union afterwards; but every where, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea, and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart: Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

It is difficult to find any thing in American Literature transcending the richness and beauty of this extract. The allusion to the flag of the country is finely poetic. The example of Mr. Webster proves conclusively that the most energetic and powerful minds are not unpropitious to the culture and growth of the more chaste and better productions of the imagination. The prose of Milton is as powerful and nervous as his poetry is pre-eminently sublime. Shakespeare is as renowned for his accuracy—for his knowledge of man, and of the human heart, as for the sweetness of his verse, his taste and thrilling pathos. It is a curious fact that the earlier efforts of Mr. Curran are plain and void of attempt at rhetorical display, and he has declared that all his excellence—for which he is so celebrated—in splendor of expression and eastern gorgeousness and imagery, was the result of labor and of study. The tinted and perfumed flowers require in rearing the same assiduous care and attention which are lavished upon

on the fruit and grain of autumn. Success, therefore, in this department of mind, is equally entitled to our consideration, as in the more valued attributes of the reasoning faculty. It is a common and injurious error that they may not be combined. Mr. Chief Justice Marshall said of Mr. Pinckney, of Maryland, that he wielded the club of Hercules entwined with flowers—an expression itself—a beautiful illustration and example of the very merit in another, which commanded so apt and warm an eulogium. The writer of this is not of the number of the personal friends of this gentleman, and feels that in remarks which find their origin only in a sense of truth and justice, his opinion is not swayed by predilections of any character in favor of the individual of whom he speaks. The history of Mr. Webster is interesting as that of one—of whom it is our boast that our institutions are calculated to exhibit numerous instances—who has risen by his own exertions, from an origin of comparative humility to posts of the greatest eminence; and whatever may be the diversity of opinion as respects the weight or merit of his views as a politician, he has won his way to widely spread and enduring fame, and to the respect and admiration of his fellow-citizens, and no man, who thinks and feels as every American should, but is proud of him.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

THE PLEA OF INFANCY.

In the year 1777, a young man named T—E— commenced the trade of merchandising in a county adjoining his native one of B. His capital was not more than four or five hundred dollars; and his stock in trade consisted only of a barrel of sugar, a bag or two of coffee, two casks of whiskey, one ditto of hard cider, some nails, bar iron, and half a dozen of small "notions," such as pins, fishhooks, &c. &c. Nothing particular was known of him in that neighborhood, though some of the wise heads had been occasionally shaken at the idleness of his life. It had certainly verged upon dissipation. His father had never controlled, never usefully employed him; but had suffered him to raise pocket money in the three stages of childhood, boyhood, and youth, successively, by selling hare-skins and raccoon skins, and by gambling. He was at times a roystering, turbulent blade, as ever pitched a dollar or drained a glass; but like most "do-no-gooders," he could be, when he pleased, smooth and specious in word and manner, as Beldial himself. He was moreover, handsome; of precisely that feminine beauty, which in any man is apt to betoken a light mind and frivolous character, but in one whose lot of life is low, hardly ever fails to indicate, if it does not cause, utter good-for-nothingness.

Such was our young merchant. But none of his neighbors dreamed of half the ill that was in him; the good was on the surface, and every body was captivated by it. Never had so small a grocer so large a run of custom. His sugar and coffee had to be renewed every two weeks. E—'s "store" became the favorite haunt of all the good fellows within five miles around. All Saturdays and many other days beside, were devoted there to tippling, pitching with dollars or with flat stone, instead of quoits, playing "old sledge" (or "all-fours") with dirty, greasy cards; quarrelling and fighting. E— was the inspiring genius of every such frolic; not only by dealing out the liquor, but by mixing with the drinkers, and driving forward the jest, the laugh, the game; nay, sometimes, (for he could bully very plausibly) the quarrels and the fight. If he ever himself fought, it was in a very slight way, merely to maintain a reputation for spirit, which was indispensable to good standing in that region. I never lost him a friend, or gained him a black eye for more than three days. He was the darling of the toppers. He was so gay and frank; his laugh was such ready chorus to all their jokes; he poured out his good drink for them so ungrudgingly, not only while their money lasted, but so long as they had a cow or a feather bed at home; he took such care of them when they were overcome with liquor—helping to lift them from the floor, where they would be trampled upon, to his own bed in the counting room, and when that was full, to a snug corner where they might lie and v—! Then if one of their horses at night-fall, tired of standing all day gnawing the fence rail to which he was tied, happened to get loose and set off homewards, E— was sure to catch and secure him for the night, either by tying him to the same stake again, or by putting him in a pen hard by; often, too, throwing him several corn stalks to browse upon—which the animal, if it were only for variety's sake, relished better than the rail. There was nobody like T—E—.

The women of the neighborhood, one might well think, would be most difficultly won over to E—'s interest. Their discomfort certainly increased with his trade. Husbands and fathers were often-der and often-der seen staggering home, with red bloated faces, shiny, stupid eyes, their whole persons exhalting insufferable

odors, and their tempers ready for furious outbursts. Female wailings were sometimes heard, on such occasions. Mothers began to wear clouded countenances, and lift up deprecating hands and eyes to Heaven, when they heard their grown up sons talk of going to E—'s store; daughters hung their heads, and almost hid their faces in their long-eared calico bonnets, to conceal their sorrow and bruises, as they entered the meeting-house on a Sunday after one of their fathers' convivial Saturdays; and wives drooped in silent, unutterable woe, under the brutality which was now requiring the surrender of their young hearts, and constant devotion of all their womanly energies. Yet unaccountably, they did not view T—E— as the author of their griefs. It had always been the custom, that every man who could find his account in selling spirits, should do so if he pleased. He never had been regarded as a mischievous tempter; nor had any of the misery he caused been laid at his door. Besides, E— personally, was so pleasing—he flattered the dames and flirted with the lasses so winningly—he was so demure and moral when it was his cue, and so handsome at all times—that he was no less a favorite with the women, than with the tippling men.

Among his female friends, was a widow woman, who became desirous to turn her little farm and farming stock into money, which she thought would yield her a more certain and easy support. So infatuated was she with the manners and ostensible character of T—E—, that she suffered him to be the purchaser, at the price of 1500 dollars, upon his own, unsecured bond, for paying her an annuity during life. It never occurred that this flourishing merchant and charming young man could possibly be insolvent; nor (what proved more material) that he was not of an age to bind himself by a contract.

For one or two years, the annuity was duly paid; but for the third and fourth, it was unpaid; and all other means having failed, the bond was placed in my hands, "to be collected by suit." The suit began, and proceeded to a stage, at which, if no defence were made, a judgment by default would be confirmed against the defendant. Just at that stage, he, by counsel, entered his appearance and pleaded infancy; i. e. that when he made the bond, he was not twenty-one years of age. The case was laid over (continued) till the ensuing term, at his instance, the loose practice then prevalent, not requiring him to make affidavit that his defence was just—else, in all probability, he would have sworn.

At the next term of the court, when the cause was called, both parties announced themselves ready for trial. My client had for her agent a kind neighbor, who saw to the summoning of her witnesses, and served as a link of communication between her and me. Her adversary was present in person, prompting his counsel, and holding earnest conversations with his only witness—his father—who stood near, with a purse book like a Bible, under his arm. As we would neither allege that the obligation had been given for necessities, nor that the defendant had confirmed it by any promise made since he came of age, there was no alternative but to dispute the fact of infancy. The great question to be tried therefore, was whether he was under age or not, when the bond was made? In opening the case, I stated to the jury the nature of the transaction; exhibited the bond; told them what question they were to decide, and that the burden of proof was on the defendant, to show his infancy; touched briefly upon the general dishonesty of that defence; adjured them because of that dishonesty, and because this money was literally the all of my poor widowed client, to be satisfied with none but the most clear and convincing evidence of what her debtor alleged; and then recited the circumstances on which I relied, to repel his allegation. These were merely, that he had transacted business with many persons on his own account; that his father had not, for a year or two before his becoming a merchant, exerted the slightest authority over him; that his features and appearance were those of an adult; and that he had voted in an election previous to the date of the bond.

The defending counsel then rose, to make the opening statement on behalf of his client. He justified the young man for pleading infancy by the general good policy and presumed justice of the law which authorized it, and by the particular fact that in this instance he had, through inexperience and youthful confidence, been induced by the plaintiff's artful representations, to offer her twice the value of her property. As to the question of infancy, the learned counsel said (with an air of undoubted triumph) that he would offer proof which would defy all his ingenuity to parry or elude, and any amount of skepticism in the jury to disbelieve; proof, by the oath of his client's own father, a man of unimpeachable character, that on the day when the bond bore date, the obligor was only nineteen years and some months old.

This was what I feared. The old man was sworn in solemn form (and me thought the clerk propounded the oath with unwonted solemnity) to speak "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; so help you God!" He was then desired by my adversary to tell, if he knew, on what day of what year his son, the defendant, was born?

I objected to his answering the question, if there was a register, any where, of the son's birth. The register itself must be produced: no other evidence was admissible.

The court assented to my proposition. The adverse counsel and client exchanged looks of triumph. Their witness too, looked wise and self-important, as with an air which said "I expected it—I am ready for you"—he produced from under his arm the purse book above mentioned.

"Here's my son's birthday, written by me with my own hand in this here Bible. 'It's my own handwriting.'"

"Read it," said the counsel.

The old man put on his spectacles, and read an entry, importing that "T—E—, son of the above" (meaning his parents, whose marriage was noted on the same page) "was born on" such a day, 1777, being just nineteen years eleven months and six days, before the date of the bond.

"When did you write this?" said the counsel.

"The very day after he was born," said the old man, nodding at his son.

"You are clear and distinct in your recollection of that?"

"O yes; for I've had the Bible ever since, and read over this register a thousand times."

"Very well," said the counsel again, and with a big, exulting look: "I am satisfied—and so, I presume, are the jury. But perhaps, Mr. W., you still wish to cross-examine the witness?"

I certainly did wish to cross-examine him; and said so. Meantime, I had scrutinized the old man's Bible. It had no pages marked off between the two testaments, for a Family Record, as modern Bibles have: the register of marriages, births and deaths, was written on a blank leaf at the beginning. It was observable that all the entries, though purporting to cover twelve or fifteen years, were not only in the same hand, but made with ink of exactly the same color. Several different pens did appear to have been used; but this, it struck me, might be only a finesse, to make the times of writing seem different. The identity of ink and handwriting, was extremely suspicious.

"Mr. E—," said I, "upon your solemn oath do you say, that you wrote this entry of your son, T—'s birth, here in this Bible, on the very next day after he was born?"

"Yes, if I was to die this minute, I say so!"

"And did you write these other registers?"

"I did—at the partikler time every one of 'em bare date."

"Then, if so, why is the ink in the last, exactly as old-looking as the ink in the first, which, you say, is fifteen years older?"

"I don't know—the long time, I suppose, has made 'em all look old alike. Can you see any difference in teeth, betwixt a horse that's fifteen and a horse that's twenty? Besides—the ink is pale, and here was different pen marks; that's evident." And his counsel, delighted with his reply, held the book occasionally towards the jury; who seemed but too much of the old man's mind.

Staggered but not desperate, I again took the Bible and turned to the title page; where to my surprise and joy, I saw that it had been printed only one year before the bond itself had been executed! The book had not existed, until nineteen years after the time when as the father swore, he had there registered his son's birth!

Hiding my joy, however, and composing myself as much as possible, I again, by reiterated questions, made the poor old man repeat beyond all chance for retraction or denial, his well coaxed story; and then by reading aloud the printed date in the title page, and showing it to the jury. I satisfied them that the book had been bought, and the entries made, in pale, oldish colored ink, with pens purposely varied, since the present suit began, and for this very occasion.

The wretched father sank down in confusion, upon the witness bench. Without leaving their box and without another word of testimony, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

EDITORIAL ADDRESS.
Rivington, the King's printer, is known, was a terrible Tory during the Revolutionary War, and was always assailing the rebels. Ethan Allen, the dare devil of Vermont, determined to give him a licking; and some reminiscences in the New York Express, show the clever manner in which Rivington got rid of the unpleasant affair.

He had been bold in his misrepresentations of the "Rebels," and so personal in his remarks that although he had assurances from Governor Clinton of safety for person and property, yet there were some expected visitors that he did not wish to see. The foremost of these was Ethan Allen. Rivington was a fine portly looking man and wore powder. At last Allen appeared. His clerk who first saw him, well knew his master's horror for Allen. Rivington afterwards gave to Mr. Dunlap the following account of the meeting:—"I was sitting after a good dinner along with my bottle of Madeira before me, when I heard unusual noise in the streets, and a huzza from the boys. I was in the 2d story, and on stepping to the window, saw a tall figure in tarnished regimentals, with a large cocked hat and an enormously long sword, followed by a crowd of boys, who occasionally cheered him with huzzas, of which he seemed insensible. He came up to my door and stopped. I could see no more—my heart told me it was Ethan Allen. I shut down my window, and retired behind my table and bottle. I was certain the hour of reckoning was come. There was no retreat. Mr. Staples, my clerk, came in paler than ever, and clasping his hands, said, 'Master, he has come. I know it. He entered the store and asked if James Rivington lived here. I answered, yes, sir.' 'Is he at home?' 'I will go and see, sir,' I said; and now master what is to be done!—There he is, sir, in the store, and the boys peeping at him from the street.' I had made up my mind—I looked at the Madeira—possibly took a glass. Show him up, said I,—and I thought if such Madeira cannot mollify him, he must be harder than adamant. There was a fearful moment of suspense. I listened—I heard him on the stairs, and heard his long sword clanking on every step. In the stalked. 'Is your name James Rivington?' It is, sir, and no man could be more happy to see general Ethan Allen—take a chair, sir, by the table; and afterwards a glass of this Madeira. He sat down and began—'Sir, I come!' Not a word, general, till you take a glass; and I filled—ten, year old, on my own keeping—another glass, sir, and then we will talk of old affairs. Sir, we finished two bottles, and parted as good friends as if nothing had ever happened to make us otherwise."

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.

In the Official paper of Tuesday evening is published a letter from the Collector of the port of Cleveland, in Ohio, to the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a correspondence which has taken place between him and the Colonial Government of Upper Canada, on the subject of the outrage lately committed by some drunken Canadian Militiamen, on an American vessel (the Stephen Girard) passing through the Welland Canal; in which the latter expresses great regret as well as indignation at the occurrence, and assures the Collector that the perpetrators of this outrage shall be visited with the severest punishment the laws will permit; and that such effectual means shall immediately be adopted to prevent its recurrence as will enable vessels of the United States to pass through the Canadian canals without the slightest danger of interruption, or annoyance of any kind.

Upon the facts disclosed in this correspondence, our Official paper (the Globe) makes the following remarks, which, though a little tart, are true enough.

Not Indel.
"The English and Canadians, who cannot prevent such attacks as that on the Stephen Girard, even within the limits of Canada, and with a powerful military to aid the civil authorities, should not, from their glass houses, throw stones at the Democracy of this country for inability in preserving order. They will find the great mass of our people as ready as themselves to acknowledge and address manifest wrongs, when not able to prevent them amidst such numerous and extensive difficulties as exist on the Canadian frontier, aggravated as they always have been by foreign agitators and refugees from Canada itself."

"I wish you would give me that gold ring on your finger," said a village dandy to a country girl, "for it resembles the duration of my love for you—it has no end." "Excuse me, sir," said she, "I choose to keep it, for it is likewise emblematical of mine for you—it has no beginning."

Shakespeare Modernized.—Two loafers were spouting the other day in front of a Bank, when one drew a wallet from his pocket and said, "he who steals my purse steals trash." "Yes," replied the other, "and he who filches from you your good name takes that from you that you never had."

The maintenance of the police force of the city of London for the year 1832, cost £1,018,800.

A knave discovered is the greatest fool.

From the Raleigh Register.

To the Voters

OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—On the 8th of March last, Dr. Montgomery, your representative in the last Congress, addressed you a circular letter, which I propose to examine, and I solicit your candid attention whilst I endeavor to show that he has not given a true account of his stewardship. This is a matter which concerns every man in the district, especially those who have property at stake and who must expect to lose should the prevalence of corrupt doctrines endanger the good order of society. Let me entreat you then, to extend your calm consideration. In the first place, the Doctor, by a display of figures, which he thought would puzzle you, whilst he made an exhibition of his own learning, proves that in December, 1839, the treasury of the United States will be totally bankrupt. Hear his own words:

"At the meeting of Congress in Dec. last," says he, the Secretary of the Treasury reported the situation of that department, and estimated the balance of money that would remain in the treasury on the 1st day of January last, and applicable to the service of the year 1839, to be \$2,765,342 36. This sum, added to the estimated receipts from all sources during the year 1839, makes the sum of \$31,515,342, to meet the current expenditures of the year 1839. The estimates of the different departments called for during the year 1839 were \$21,655,089 95; add to this sum the permanent appropriations for arming the militia, increase of the navy, certain pensions, &c. amounting to \$9,894,000, and you have the sum of \$31,559,089 95 as the estimated expenditure for 1839. This would leave a small balance in the Treasury on the 31st day of December, 1839."

According to the above extract, the expenditures for the present year, 1839, will be \$31,559,089 95, and the receipts will be \$31,515,342, which subtracted from the outlays as stated, leaves \$13,747 95 cents, shewing that on the 31st of December the government will be in debt to the amount of thirteen thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents! And still he has the assurance to assert that there will be a balance remaining in the treasury at that time! Even should there be a "small balance" as the Doctor calls it, who, I ask, brought the country to the eve of bankruptcy? Who reduced it to the necessity, at a period of profound peace, of borrowing money to pay its expenses? Has any one but Mr. Van Buren and his party of office holders, had control of the Government? Your figuring representative attributes all this to the banks. But who took the public funds from the place where they had been deposited by law and distributed them into the innumerable "pet banks" throughout the country? Who but that very party that Dr. Montgomery has pledged himself to follow? The Whigs protested against placing the money in these hundred little favorite banks; it was however of no avail. But even these deposite banks, the ghost of whose destruction so often disturbs the slumbers of the Doctor, can compare notes with his sub-treasurers. The Secretary reported to the last session of Congress that the government had lost but about a million and a half by the banks, when between six and ten millions have been embezzled by the sub-treasury office holders. SWARTWOUT stole nearly as much as was lost by all the banks, and still the Doctor, who professes to watch so vigilantly over your interests, says nothing of this. Ah yes, he is very ready and willing to trumpet the sins of the banks, but is as mute as a mouse, whenever any one alludes to the corrupt and base defalcations of the sub-treasury agents. And why is all this? Why has he not given you an account of the thousands of dollars of the people's money that Price, Harris, Grapint and a dozen others pocketed and ran off with? Does he call this a faithful exposition of the affairs of the government? Can that man be a trusty sentinel over the people's rights who tells his constituents every thing which his party has done that may be right, but closes his lips to what they are doing that is wrong and corrupt? It is a fact which cannot be denied, that if the amount of public money, embezzled by Swartwout alone, had been divided between the states according to their representation that North Carolina would have received enough to have met all her current expenses, for one year, nearly as much as the annual revenue of the state. Suppose this money were loaned out at interest instead of being in the purse of this Van Buren swindler, it would bring, at 6 per cent, a clear profit of ninety thousand dollars to the government, more than all the tax paid by the citizens of this state, for the annual expenses of their official departments. When the Doctor talks so feelingly about saving something to the poor man, why did he not calculate how much this would have saved him in taxes? Because he was afraid and ashamed to do it! He knew it would condemn his own party, and that is the best and the only reason, why he did not inform you of these scandalous frauds on the part of the office holders. And this man Swartwout was permitted to remain in office after his defalcations were discovered, and suffered to escape to England without any attempt to arrest him! What do you think of that, people of Wake, Orange and Person? It is the Doctor, like a true and faithful representative given you notice of all this cheating and swindling at cheating?

There is another matter concerning which we beg you to examine what the Doctor has said: "The public lands are the joint common stock of all the states," says he, "and if sold at \$1 25 per acre, the share of North Carolina would be worth \$15,434,743, or about \$1,184,018 to each congressional district." Now, I would ask you, and I demand of the Doctor, who has kept North Carolina out of her just proportion of the public lands? It is well known that the administration party has been squandering this valuable domain for years past, in utter defiance of the protestations of Whig members of Congress: large donations to the new states for schools—a reduction of the price so as to throw it into the hands of speculators and squatters—illustrating their policy and exhibiting too plainly for concealment, their determination. I refer for proof of what I assert, to the land resolutions, as they are called, which passed our Legislature. The administration party voted against these resolutions, the Whig party for them. They asserted the claim unequivocally of North Carolina, to an equal share in these lands. And I challenge contradiction of the charge, that the Van Buren men—as a party—voted against these resolutions asserting the rights of our state. And why has not the Doctor told you this and warned you against such men? Why has he not, like a watchful guardian of your rights, rebuked the vote of his party on that occasion? Because he is afraid of the office holders, who are doing every thing they can to get this land for speculation.

But the Doctor is seized with a sudden horror for all kinds of banks—and descants quite eloquently on the advantages of a hard money currency. In the first place, I should like to know when and where the Doctor imbibed such a dread of money monopolies? When was a bank metamorphosed into a great monster in the estimation of your "speculative" representative? Look at the political history of this sudden convert, and you will readily perceive what dependence is to be placed in his professions. In 1829, Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, introduced a bill in our Legislature to establish a bank on the faith of the state—which would have been permitted to issue THREE dollars in paper for one dollar in specie. In defence of this bill—thus establishing a great money institution, as he would call it—the Doctor made a long speech, and, moreover, on the passage of the bill, recorded his vote in behalf of it! This was done by several others, Van Buren men, who are now loudly decrying every thing like banks and paper money. And what makes it more surprising is, that this measure was clearly unconstitutional. The constitution forbids a state issuing bills of credit. What is a bank note, circulating as money, but a bill of credit? Such notes this bill contemplated issuing—and the faith of the state was to be pledged for their redemption. After this speech and such a vote, the Doctor has the hardihood to come forward and say that nothing but gold and silver is constitutional currency! Here is this hard money man advocating a bank which would have been permitted to put in circulation three times as much paper as it had specie! Yet, how he jingles the gold and silver in your ears—how sweetly he sings the hard money song—how eloquently he delivers this specie homily! And can you place faith in all these professions, after what you have seen? Can you give credit to one who acknowledges, that hardly ten years have passed since he voted for a bank which was as clearly forbidden by the constitution as any thing could be? But what are the advantages to be derived from an entire hard money currency? It is true as the Doctor says, that you will have a currency that you can travel about with much better, but how few of the steady farmers of this country have any travelling to do. They remain at home and attend to their business, and seldom, if ever, find it necessary to go abroad. It is evident that the Doctor belongs to that class of politicians who are anxious to destroy the credit system under which we have so long lived and flourished. Suppose, for instance, that the banks were all suddenly broken down, as these persons wish, would it not bring ruin and misery on thousands of our countrymen? The circulating medium would be reduced four-fold and property of every description fall in the same proportion. A tract of land which is now worth \$400, would then hardly bring \$100. Nor would this be all. Money being made so much scarcer, would be harder to get, and every unfortunate debtor would have to give up quadruple what he engaged to pay. And in what country, I would ask, has the hard money currency benefited the poor man? Look at the hard metallic governments of Europe—and you can form some idea of its effects. The poor people of those countries are in the most wretched state conceivable. Many are always in want, and but very few are able to accumulate fortunes. And why? The reason is evident. They have nothing like a system of credit, and the consequence is, that a poor man, however honest or industrious, can get the use of no funds but those that he makes from his daily labor. Could he borrow a few dollars from his neighbor—or from those institutions whose business it is to accommodate in this way—how easily could he, by his skill and industry, make a handsome competence.

Rely upon it, when the credit system of this country is broken down, we may look out for misery and want—and more than this, we may look out for the establishment of a despotic government. Hard money currency is the favorite of all despotisms. The system of credit upon which our circulating medium is founded, had its origin in countries where popular liberty and equality of rights prevailed. And it has contributed more than any thing else to elevate the poor and feed the needy. It is the poor man's capital—and if properly used it becomes his wealth. And of all these blessings the Doctor would deprive you, and push you way back to the barbarous ages—to the days of Sparta, which had all its money made of iron, and when one owed his neighbor a small sum, he had to hitch his horses to his cart and haul it to him. How would the Doctor like to travel with such hard money? He would certainly have pretty heavy pockets—and if he were to put many dollars in his purse, I should dislike to be his "purse holder." But let me ask the Doctor if such a hard money currency as he wishes were established, and he were a merchant having thousands of dollars to send into different parts of the country during the year, how would he get along? He would have his wagon to fix up—and some trustworthy person to employ to take charge of it, at great risk and expense. Every man, who had funds to transfer from one part of the country to another, would have to turn pedlar: leaving his business, however important, to carry a few hundred dollars to his creditor. It is absurd, fellow-citizens, to think of any such a thing. We have a system of credit, and exchanges admirably suited to the country in which we live, and the disposition and genius of our people—and he is no friend to you who would desire to demolish it for any cause—even for a hard money humbug.

I fear I have fatigued you already with my examination of the Doctor's principles, but there are a few more beauties in this circular which cannot be passed over. A prodigious flourish is made about the gold which has been coined at the mints of the U. States—and especially the one in this state, at Charlotte. He says \$2,648,500, of the gold which the mints have coined were from our state. This may be very correct. But what is the real truth about this matter? Why it is this, that every dollar which is coined, cost the general government one dollar and forty cents, FORTY CENTS more than it is actually worth. This can be proved by official documents, and I challenge the Doctor to deny it. Why then did he not tell you what an enormous expense the mints are to the government? He knew it, but he loved his party more than he does you. Fellow-citizens, when the present dynasty came into office the government was not half as extravagant as it is now. They got into power by crying economy, economy—and behold! year after year millions on millions are added to the public expenses—without any just cause. The nation has become bankrupt, and all this brought about, by its own officers. The truth is, that in a very few years, if the expenses of the government continue to increase, & if a few more such swindlers and cheats, as Price and Swartwout get into power, there will be a necessity for establishing ANOTHER TARIFF, to get the country out of debt, and pray whose fault will this be? Fellow-citizens, be not any longer deceived. Can you repose confidence in one who shows so clearly as Doctor Montgomery does, that he loves his party better than he does his constituents, and that to uphold and perpetuate that party, he conceals from your view some of the most corrupt frauds that were ever practised upon any people? LOOK AT THIS MATTER! Probe it, I beseech you. You have a right to demand from your public servant a just and full account of his conduct. Have you had such an account? No! The Doctor need not expect to escape a proper scrutiny. His attempt at deception shall be exposed.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

JACOBIN CLUBS.

It is stated in the Baltimore papers that a Loco Foco Convention consisting of delegates appointed by the several Wards in the city for the purpose of taking care of the interests of the party, at a meeting lately held, decided that Mr. McCulloch, the deputy collector of that port, J. C. Van Wyck, deputy naval officer, and several of the clerks, must be removed, and appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Frick, the collector of the port, to demand the application of the rotary guilt-line. "The report is, that Mr. Frick, with a proper appreciation of his own station and character, indignantly refused to recognize the authorship of this irresponsible Cabal, and that thereupon the Convention re-assembled, and decided that Mr. Frick should be himself removed! They then appointed a committee to inform the President of their last decision—and this committee, we are told, had actually proceeded to Washington with the orders of the Convention!"

Who does not see, in this state of things, the germ of that mobocratic spirit which converted France into a great charnel house, the nominal administrators of the Government being themselves mere puppets in the hands of Jacobin Clubs which singled out the numberless victims, not of crime, but of suspicion, who perished in prison, or whose blood streamed upon the scaffold? If these things are done in the green tree, what may we not expect in the dry? If organized clubs are already so powerful as to presume to dictate to the President whom he shall remove from office and whom appoint, how long will it be before they will ask for the incarceration and death of their victims? There can be no system more intolerable than that which combines Executive subversion with Mobocratic violence. These were the pillars upon which were erected that colossal and gloomy fabric of blood and anarchy in France, the recital of whose deeds yet fills the mind with mingled incredulity and horror. Can we expect to escape the same results, if we adopt the same principles? We may be sure of this, that the fruit we shall hereafter eat, will be of the tree that we plant. If this attempt to control appointments be successful, it will not be long before, in every city, town and village, to which the patronage of the Federal Government may extend, (and where it will not extend, if the Sub-Treasury scheme be sanctioned!) these affiliated Clubs will spring up,—scattered over a wide extent, but animated by a common impulse,—for the purpose of controlling the distribution of that patronage, and of bringing it more effectually into conflict with the freedom of elections.

We do not speak thus earnestly upon this subject because we have apprehension of present danger. But it is in small beginnings like this that the most fearful and wide spread evils have had their origin; and we therefore contend that this pernicious attempt to operate on the legitimate action of the Executive by an interior influence which a popularity-hunting Administration may find it difficult to resist, should be arrested in the outset by the marked and decisive reprobation of the community and by the prompt repulse of the President. Of the latter, however, we confess we have no hope. It has rather been his object to encourage the formation of these Clubs, for the purpose of operating upon and concentrating public sentiment. They now aspire to the higher privilege of dictating to him; and we fear, that, as he cannot dispense with their services, he will yield to their control. And it is not one of the least of our grounds of objection to the present Administration, that, while it seeks to throw off the influence of public sentiment, as legitimately developed agreeably to the forms of the constitution, it has encouraged that turbulent and violent manifestation of opinion, which is in opposition alike to the genius of our institutions and to the preservation of well regulated freedom—which substitutes licentiousness for liberty—and which will ultimately throw us into the arms of a Despot, that we may be saved from the unmitigated horrors of Anarchy.

Lynchburg Virginian.

From the Rutherfordton Gazette.

WHIGS AND TORIES—WHO ARE THEY?

Agreeably to the political vocabulary of modern Democracy, the party now termed Whigs are identified in principle with the Federalists, who were for clothing the President with regal powers, whilst the Democratic Republicans, as they are styled, are for restraining the Executive power within certain limited bounds. To a plain, unlettered man, such a distinction may bear the semblance of truth; but a moment's reflection will show its fallacy. The terms, Whig and Tory, were used in the Revolutionary War, to define the position and designate the principles of the two great parties then in our country. The Tories were the friends of power, and devoted to the King. The Whigs were the friends of the people, and hostile to the King. The Tories were willing to concentrate and continue all power in one man, and make all other branches of Government subservient to his single will. The Whigs would not consent to have any one man to reign over them: they declared for equal rights, and resolved that the majority of the freemen of this Republic should govern; and for that principle waged a seven years' war, and finally triumphed and achieved our independence. To guarantee and secure this blessed principle of Republican liberty, the patriot Whigs of the Revolution adopted and established the Constitution of the United States, which is a league and covenant between separate sovereignties and independent States. The Constitution divides the powers of this limited Government into three branches—the Legislative, the Judicial, and the Executive. The Legislative branch (Congress) is first named in the Constitution, as it is first in importance, and was originally intended to precede the other departments of the Government. This body is again divided into the Senate and House of Representatives. The House represents the people, and constitutes the popular branch of the Government. The Senate represents the States, and forms the aristocratic feature of the Confederacy. The President represents the King, and constitutes the monarchical power of the Nation. It is the duty of Congress to legislate; that is to make the law, and after the law is thus made, then it becomes the President's duty to exert his constitutional power, and execute the law. The constitutional powers and legitimate duties of the two Houses of Congress and the President may be properly assimilated and compared to the rightful duties and powers of a Jury, a Judge and a Sheriff in a Court of Justice: the jury return and record their verdict; and thereupon the Judge awards and renders judgment; the Sheriff's powers and duties then commence, and begin precisely where those of the Judge and Jury ended: he is bound to execute and enforce the verdict and judgment of law, as they have been solemnly pronounced and declared by those to whom the Constitution assigned that high and responsible trust. In a similar manner, we contend, the framers of the Constitution of the United States,

(like the founders of the Common Law, the right of trial by Jury and Courts of Justice,) were determined to erect checks and guards and securities around the rights of the citizen and the liberty of the people; to protect and defend them against arbitrary power and kingly authority; hence different powers and duties are committed and entrusted, under the Constitution, to different agents and coordinate branches in the administration of the Government.

If the Constitution be read and understood, as it was intended and interpreted by the pure republican patriots who formed it, it is the high prerogative of the House and Senate to legislate, to record the verdict of the American people and render the judgment of the State on the Journal of Congress in the solemn form of Law: and when two hundred and forty Representatives, fresh from their constituents, and directly responsible to them, render their verdict and record the will of a majority of the people, should not the President, or any one man, pause and ponder long before he opposed and set up his opinion in defiance of the popular will and the Legislative authority? Whenever the President undertakes to oppose the judgment of Congress and the sense of the people, he assumes a fearful responsibility and exercises dangerous and despotic power. The people of the United States, through their immediate Representatives, have, at five different times, after full discussion and deliberation, repudiated and rejected the Sub-Treasury, and yet the President still proposes and presses that odious measure upon them. Shall one man thus attempt to rule this country with arbitrary power, at his own discretion? Or shall the many govern themselves by their own measures, adopted and enacted through their constitutional law makers? The Whig Republicans must now answer and decide as did the patriots of '76, "we will not suffer any one man to rule over us and dictate our laws." Usurpation and despotic power are as dangerous and as odious in a President as in a King. The Whigs will bow and submit to any constitutional measure, adopted and approved by the majesty and majority of the People: but never to the dangerous discretion and arbitrary power and will of any one man.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE MORMON BIBLE.

The Boston Recorder of last week contains the following singular development, of the origin and history of the Mormon Bible. It accounts most satisfactorily for the existence of the book, a fact which heretofore it has been difficult to explain. It was difficult to imagine how a work containing so many indications of being the production of a cultivated mind, should be connected with a knavery so impudent, and a superstition so gross, as that which must have characterized the founders of this pretended religious sect. The present narrative, which, independently of the attestations annexed, appears to be by no means improbable, was procured by the writer from the reverend Mr. Stow, of Holliston, who remarks that "he has had occasion to come in contact with Mormonism in its grossest forms." It was communicated by him for publication in the Recorder.

As this book has excited much attention, and has been put up by a certain new sect, in the place of the sacred Scriptures, I deem it a duty which I owe to the public, to state what I know touching its origin. That its claims to divine origin are wholly unfounded, needs no proof to a mind unperviered by the grossest delusions. That any sane person should rank it higher than any other merely human composition, is a matter of the greatest astonishment; yet it is received as divine by some who dwell in enlightened New England, and even by those who have sustained the character of devoted Christians. Learning recently that Mormonism had found its way into a church in Massachusetts, and has impregnated some of its members with its gross delusions, so that excommunication has become necessary, I am determined to delay no longer doing what I can to strip the mask from this monster of sin, and to lay open this pile of abominations. Rev. Solomon Spaulding, to whom I was united in marriage in early life, was a graduate of Dartmouth college, and was distinguished for a lively imagination, and a great fondness for history. At the time of our marriage, he resided in Cherry Valley, New York. From this place we removed to New Salem, Ashland county, Ohio; sometimes called Conneaut, as it is situated upon Conneaut creek. Shortly after our removal to this place, his health sunk, and he was laid aside from active labors. In the town of New Salem, there are numerous mounds, and forts, supposed by many to be the dilapidated dwellings and fortifications of a race now extinct. These ancient relics arrest the attention of the new settlers, and become objects of research for the curious. Numerous implements were found, and other articles, evincing great skill in the arts. Mr. Spaulding being an educated man, passionately fond of history, took a lively interest in these developments of antiquity; and in order to beguile the hours of retirement, and furnish employment for his lively imagination, he conceived the idea of giving an historical sketch of this long lost race. Their extreme antiquity of course would lead him to write in the most ancient style, and as the Old Testament is the most ancient book in the world, he imitated its style as nearly as possible. His sole object in writing this historical romance, was to amuse himself and neighbors. This was about the year 1812. He's a member at De-

troit occurred near the same time, and I recollect the date well from that circumstance. As he progressed in his narrative, the neighbors would come in from time to time to hear portions read, and a great interest in the work was excited among them. It claimed to have been written by one of the lost nation, and to have been recovered from the earth, and assumed the title of "Manuscript Found."

The neighbors would often inquire how Mr. S. progressed in deciphering "the manuscript," and when he had a sufficient portion prepared, he would inform them, and they would assemble to hear it read. He was enabled, from his acquaintance with the classics and ancient history, to introduce many singular names, which were particularly noticed by the people, and could be easily recognized by them. Mr. S. Spaulding had a brother, Mr. Jno. Spaulding, residing in the place at the time, who was perfectly familiar with this work, and repeatedly heard the whole of it read. From New Salem he removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Here Mr. S. found an acquaintance and friend, in the person of Mr. Patterson, an editor of a newspaper. He exhibited his manuscript to Mr. P. who was very much pleased with, and borrowed it for perusal. He retained it for a long time, and informed Mr. S. that if he would make out a title page and preface, he would publish it, and it might be a source of profit. This Mr. S. refused to do, for reasons which I cannot now state. Sidney Rigdon, who has figured so largely in the history of the mormons, was at this time connected with the printing office of Mr. Patterson, as is well known in that region, and as Rigdon himself has frequently stated. Here he had ample opportunity to become acquainted with Mr. Spaulding's manuscript, and to copy it if he chose. It was a matter of notoriety and interest to all who were connected with the printing establishment. At length the manuscript was returned to its author, and soon after we removed to Amity, Washington county, Pa. where Mr. S. deceased in 1816. The manuscript then fell into my hands, and was carefully preserved. It has frequently been examined by my daughter, Mrs. McKentry, of Monson, Massachusetts, with whom I now reside, and by other friends. After the "Book of Mormon" came out, a copy of it was taken to New Salem, the place of Mr. Spaulding's former residence, and the very place where the "Manuscript Found" was written. A woman preacher appointed a meeting there, (New Salem,) and in the meeting read and repeated copious extracts from the "Book of Mormon." The historical part was immediately recognized by all the older inhabitants, as the identical work of Mr. S. in which they had been so deeply interested years before. Mr. John Spaulding was present, who is an eminently pious man, and recognized perfectly the work of his brother. He was amazed and afflicted, that it should have been perverted to so wicked a purpose. His grief found vent in a flood of tears, and he arose on the spot, and expressed in the meeting his deep sorrow and regret, that the writings of his sainted brother should be used for a purpose so vile and shocking. The excitement in New Salem became so great, that the inhabitants had a meeting, and deputed doctor Philatus Horibut, one of their number, to repair to this place, and to obtain from me the original manuscript of Mr. Spaulding, for the purpose of comparing it with the Mormon Bible, to satisfy their own minds, and to prevent their friends from embracing an error so delusive. This was in the year 1834. Doctor Horibut brought with him an introduction, and request for the manuscript, signed by Messrs. Henry Lake, Aaron Wright, and others, with all whom I was acquainted, as they were my neighbors when I resided in New Salem. I am sure that nothing could grieve my husband more, were he living, than the use which has been made of his work. The air of antiquity which was thrown about the composition, doubtless suggested the idea of converting it to purposes of delusion. Thus a historical romance, with the addition of a few pious expressions and extracts from the sacred Scriptures, has been constructed into a new Bible, and palmed off upon a company of poor, deluded fanatics, as divine. I have given the previous brief narration, that this work of deception and wickedness may be searched to the foundation and its author exposed to the contempt and execration he so justly deserves.

MATILDA DAVISON.

Rev. Solomon Spaulding was the first husband of the narrator of the above history. Since his decease, she has been married to a second husband by the name of Davison. She is now residing in this place; is a woman of irreproachable character, and an humble Christian, and her testimony is worthy of implicit confidence.

A. ELY, D. D.,
Pastor of Cong. church in Monson.

D. R. AUSTIN,
Principal of Monson Academy.

Monson, Mass. April 1, 1839.

* One of the leaders of the sect.

Duel!—The duel between Dr. Hagaa, of the Vicksburg Sentinel, and Mr. McArdle, of the Vicksburg Whig, took place on Wednesday, 25th ultimo, opposite Vicksburg, at 10 o'clock in the morning. After exchanging two shots, at ten paces, without effect, the parties retired from the field. Mr. McArdle, not being satisfied, a second meeting took place at 4 o'clock of the same day, when Mr. McA. was wounded on the thigh. It is stated that not less than 1000 persons were witnesses to the duel!

HILLSBOROUGH

Thursday, May 16.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the diocese of North Carolina, will meet in Christ Church, Raleigh, on the twenty second day of May next; and not at Newbern, as stated in our last. The change has been made in consequence of the prevalence of contagious disease in the town of Newbern.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Mr. Rencher, in a public address to the people of Randolph, declares being considered as a candidate for re-election to the next Congress. A District Convention is to be held at Ashboro' on the first Saturday in June to nominate a successor. David F. Caldwell, of Rowan, is spoken of as likely to receive the nomination of the Whig party.

"IN UNION IS STRENGTH."—This cardinal maxim is no less true when applied to party warfare, than when used in reference to our national power. It therefore gives us pleasure to see the unanimity of sentiment which prevails among the Whigs of Orange, at least, on the subject of bringing into the field a candidate in opposition to Dr. Montgomery. The condition of our national affairs demand it of them—and they have, thus far, shown themselves equal to their duty.

The meeting held at Mr. James Turner's on Saturday last, (the proceedings of which we publish in to-day's paper,) passed very decided and spirited resolutions. A very large meeting was also held at Red Mountain on the same day, as a friend informs us, all of whom were "warm and unanimous in their wishes for opposition." Resolutions were passed "condemning the extravagance of the administration—the sub-Treasury—the policy of the administration as to the Public Lands—and Dr. Montgomery for holding the hare and running with the hound" on that subject—his absolute and despotic principles, indicated in his speech and vote to give the Post Master General the money bags of the people, without regulation of law—his inveterate and blind devotion to party, indicated by going into caucus upon our great peculiar interest, with quasi abolitionists; at least of those who publicly and privately sneer at us, as slave drivers, and treat with scorn (as far as they dare) the whole south as tyrants, and living in the daily outrage of sound morality and the law of God on this subject: when he must have known this was the most direct course to jeopard the very existence of that interest." Other important points, we understand, were embraced in the resolutions, and we hope to be able to present the whole of the proceedings in our next. Other meetings will be held in the east. Nor will the people of other portions of the county be less active. In our paper of to-day are notices for two meetings; one to be held on Monday next, at Mr. George Foust's; and another at Pleasant Grove, on Saturday the 25th inst.

With this unanimity of spirit throughout the district, and a suitable candidate in the field, we venture the opinion that the Doctor will be beaten. And why not? "Ye gods, it dith amaze me, A man of such a feeble temper should So get the start of the majestic world, And bear the palm alone."

THE PRESBYTERIAN CASE.
The National Gazette of the 9th inst. gives the following summary account of the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania upon this interesting and important case:

Yesterday morning Chief Justice Gibson read the opinion of the Court on the motion for a new trial in the Presbyterian case. The opinion was brief, considering the mass of testimony, and the length of argument submitted by the counsel, stating, for the most part, merely the conclusions to which the court had arrived, without going into the reasons leading to such conclusions. It decided that the "exciting resolutions," as they are called, passed by the general assembly of 1837, were not only constitutional, but also just; that they were not to be considered in the aspect of a judicial sentence, but as a legislative act; that they did nothing more than dissolve the four synods, which it was conceded the assembly had a right to do; that the act being within the power of that body, its reasons for performing it could not be reviewed by a civil tribunal; and, as the consequence of all this, that the persons claiming to be commissioners from presbyteries within the excited synods, to the assembly of 1838, had no color of right to seats in that body. Further, the court decided that, while on these grounds the proceedings of the New School had been unjustifiable, they had been in themselves entirely irregular, even on the supposition that the excluded com-

missioners had been entitled to seats; that Mr. Cleveland had no right to put a question to the house; that it was evident that a separate organization was intended by the New School, and that the jury had given a verdict utterly inconsistent with the evidence.

Judge Rodgers dissented from the opinion, declaring in a few words his adherence to his original judgment. A new trial was awarded.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN ORANGE.

A large and respectable part of the Democratic Republican citizens of the county of Orange, convened at David Mebane's, pursuant to public notice, on Saturday the 27th day of April, 1839. On motion David Mebane, esq. was called to the chair, and Thomas P. Paul, esq. and Dr. Eli F. Watson were appointed secretaries. The object of the meeting was then explained in a brief but appropriate address by the chairman. Whereupon, on motion, the chair appointed Thomas Lynch, Benjamin Hurdle, P. Nelson, Joseph McMurray and William Paul, esquires, and Col. David Tate and William Shaw, a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views and feelings of the meeting. The committee retired, and in a short time presented the following, which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, in all free independent and republican governments, it is the right and duty of the people to assemble, and express fully and freely their sentiments and opinions upon all matters touching the policy, and measures, of those to whom they have entrusted the administration of the government and laws under which they live; and, whereas, the present crisis in our public affairs is of a character that forcibly appeals to the wisdom, patriotism, and intelligence of all reflecting men, and believing, as we do, that even in the most free government ever established, the powerful and raging influence of party strife may be such as to greatly endanger public liberty—we a portion of the Democratic Republicans of Orange county, friendly to the present administration of the General Government, have assembled to declare and express our sentiments upon some of the most important, and interesting political topics which are agitating the country. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That we have the most entire confidence in the integrity, patriotism and pure Democratic Republican principles of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States; the course pursued by him since his elevation to the highest office within the gift of the people, justly merits the approval of the friends of Democracy and equal rights throughout the Union; the all important measures recommended by him to Congress, show his most anxious desire to administer the government according to the genuine spirit of our republican institutions; and the ability which he has evinced in the performance of his executive duties, entitles him to the cordial support of all who rejoice in the triumph of Democracy.

Resolved, That the course pursued by our distinguished Senators in the Senate of the United States, in relation to the late, "Federal Whig" Rayner resolutions, passed by our late legislature and attempted to be palmed on the people as instructions; the fearless, dignified and manly defence made by them, on the important interference of Henry Clay, meets with our decided approval, and has entitled them to the confidence of the Republicans of North Carolina, and we are gratified to have in them, Senators, who are both able and willing to contend with the strongest of the "Federal Whigs," and triumphantly sustain the wishes of a majority of the freemen of North Carolina, against the combined forces of Abolitionists and "Federal Bank Whigs."

Resolved, That this meeting do most cordially approve of the firm and dignified course pursued by our late worthy, and talented representative in Congress, Dr. William Montgomery; that his votes on the Abolition question, Independent Treasury Bill, the Public Lands, and other important measures, are in accordance with our views, and entitle him to our continued support and confidence, and we cheerfully recommend him to the republicans of this district for re-election.

Resolved, That, to insure success to the republican candidates in the different districts throughout the state, in the ensuing elections, we recommend to our Democratic friends the utmost diligence and concert of action.

On motion, **Resolved,** That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and forwarded to the editors of the Standard at Raleigh, and Recorder at Hillsborough, with a request that they publish the same.

On motion, **Resolved,** That the thanks of this meeting be tendered the chairman for the able and dignified manner in which he has discharged his duty.

DAVID MEBANE, Chairman.
THOMAS P. PAUL, Secretary.
E. F. WATSON, Secretary.

WHIG MEETING IN ORANGE.

Pursuant to notice previously given, a very respectable meeting of a portion of the Whigs of Orange county, was held at Mr. James Turner's on Saturday, the 11th instant.

On motion, John J. Freeland, esq. was called to the chair, and Thomas W. Holden, esq. appointed secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate manner; after which the following preamble and resolutions were submitted for the consideration of the meeting, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, the stability of our Republican institutions and the continuance our boasted liberties are greatly endangered, by the extraordinary assumptions of power by the Federal Executive, and the corrupting influence of the enormously increasing Executive patronage which has been made to bear upon the freedom of elections; and whereas it is not only the privilege but the duty of freemen to consult together for the promotion of the public good or the correction of evil, and freely to express their sentiments upon all public matters; therefore,

Resolved, That the alarming disclosures of corruption in the Treasury Department, by the select committee of the House of Representatives, are calculated to excite the fears of all friends of a Republican Government; and demand their active exertion in applying a corrective.

Resolved, That we deprecate the sub-Treasury scheme, not only because of its being an innovation upon a system wholly adequate to our wants, but because we have seen enough of its operations to know that it would be the means of promoting frauds and peculations that would swallow up nearly all of our revenues; and make it necessary to tax the people for support of government.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the extravagance of the present administration, in requiring thirty-nine millions of dollars per year for carrying on their operations.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the Graduation Bill, or any other bill by which the old states would be defrauded of their right to an equal share in the Public Lands—the common property of all the states.

Resolved, That we cannot consistently with a sense of justice to ourselves, or to our children, support an administration that favors all of these measures so much condemn; and further, that we cannot support a man as a Representative of the People in Congress, who is favorable to the present Administration—believing that thus we would be fostering measures we deprecate.

Therefore be it further resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint six persons as delegates, to represent the Whigs of this Captain's district, in the Convention to meet in Hillsborough on the 31st of May, to select a suitable candidate for Congress in opposition to Dr. Montgomery.

In compliance with the last resolution, Henry Whitted, James Jackson, jr., James Turner, Thomas W. Holden, Allen Brown and Jesse Lewis, were appointed delegates.

On motion the Chairman was added to the delegation.

Thomas W. Holden submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were also adopted:

Whereas the friends of the present administration display considerable activity in circulating papers favorable to their cause, and thereby furnish the people with partial views of events in our government, from which, as we believe, their opinions are made up adverse to the truth; and believing that a proper regard for truth and sound principles should induce the use of all proper means to counteract these false impressions; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of all true Whigs zealously to exert themselves to promote the circulation of Whig papers, that the people, by having the whole matter before them, may the better be enabled to come to just conclusions upon the merits of public men and public measures.

On motion it was **Resolved,** that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

J. J. FREELAND, Chairman.
THOS. W. HOLDEN, Secretary.

Consistency of Modern "Democracy."—It will be recollected by our readers, that some little difficulty grew up in the election of Representatives to Congress in the state of New Jersey—and that after fully investigating the subject the Governor and Council gave the Whig candidates the certificates of election. Since that time, the Whig delegation, hearing that it was the intention of the Van Buren candidates to contest their seats, have addressed them a letter, proposing that all claims under the late election should be resigned to the Governor, that the matter might be again submitted to the People; choosing rather to pursue this course, than to put the House of Representatives of the United States at the trouble and expense of investigating their claims. But these good Democrats would not comply with this liberal proposition! and the consequence is that thousands of the public money will be expended on this contest, and a very unnecessary delay of the business of the next Congress occasioned.

From the Wilmington Advertiser.

The stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company held their third annual meeting at Waynesborough, on the 6th and 7th instant. Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, was called to preside over it, and Messrs. Green and Griswold, of Wayne, acted as Secretaries.

We cannot now speak of the reports submitted by the President and other officers, as we were not present; but we hope to publish such portions of the proceedings in our next, as the committee appointed to superintend the printing may resolve to publish.

We can say this much, however, that the old President and Board of Directors were re-elected; that it was resolved to borrow \$300,000 to complete the work, and that in future the annual meetings shall be held in Wilmington, on the 1st Monday in November. Nearly the whole stock was represented. Dr. John Hill, of Wilmington, appeared as the state's proxy.

The decision and energy which this company have already manifested, and never more than upon this occasion, au-

gur favorably for the good management and success of this great work. They permit no difficulties to repress their ardor, and their vigorous efforts under the most overwhelming embarrassments, never fail to insure their triumph. Accidents may momentarily derange their plans, but they are sure to be speedily readjusted, and pursued with increased benefits to the public. Such energies can never be unavailing, and we hope, and believe, they may be amply rewarded by a discriminating public.

HAIL STORM.

We were visited with a very severe hail storm on Friday evening, the 19th ult. Some of the stones were as large as a hen's egg; and we have been informed that a few miles south of this fell as large as a goose egg. The cotton, corn, wheat, oats, and rye crops, are, in many places where the hail fell, seriously injured. It is pronounced by some of our oldest citizens to be the severest hail storm that comes within their recollection.

Som. (Tenn.) Reporter.
We would recommend the following excellent toast of ex-Governor Ritner's, at a dinner recently given to him by the citizens of West Pennsborough, Pa., to our Whig friends in particular, and to our readers generally:

THE POLITICAL PLOUGH.—Every good citizen should deem it his duty to keep it going. Let it not be thrown by in disgust, and abandoned to rust and decay, because one crop has failed, and weeds and cheat, instead of wheat, spring up from the furrow. Try it again. Turn down the cheat and noxious weeds, and a more rich and abundant harvest will be your reward.

IMPORTATIONS AT THE SOUTH.—The citizens of the Southern portion of our own country, have succeeded in establishing a "direct trade" with Europe, as will be seen from the following extract from the Charleston Courier, of Friday last:

Direct Importations.—Most of our readers will probably be astonished to learn that a quantity of Eggs, from France, "imported direct," were disposed of in this market, at a rate below what the "domestic" article commands, and affording a handsome profit to the importer.

Mr. Biddle still in the field.—We perceive by an advertisement in the Pennsylvania, that Mr. Nicholas Biddle, generally called by the democrats Nick Biddle, is in the field yet, being President of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, and is still engaged in his unholy practices of "bribing" and "buying up" the people, by offering premiums or prizes of \$10 for turnips, \$5 for carrots, \$6 for parsnips, and other such like enormities. We submit the case to the Richmond Enquirer and Dr. Brockenbrough, the President of the Bank of Virginia, as our indignation is so excessive at this audacious proceeding as to totally disqualify us from proceeding in a decorous strain. We can only take up and repeat the cry, in view of this alarming business, "TO ARMS! TO ARMS!"

Alexandria Gazette.

The Rich and the Poor.—In relation to the efforts of mischievous demagogues, to array the poor against the rich, and to persuade the former that his interests are opposed to the latter, the following opportune remarks are found in an address from a democratic association in Philadelphia. They are a just and severe rebuke:

"He who counsels hostility against wealth, is an enemy to his race—he is an enemy to every man who desires to improve his condition, and partake of the bounties of providence—he is an enemy to his own children, for in this country the poor are the fathers of the rich. The hardy sons of toil and poverty—those who earn and save—are those who accumulate and enjoy. He who would undermine the security of property and declare war against capital, would arrest the march of improvement and of mind; lay an embargo upon every ship in port; stop the busy wheels of industry; put out the fire of the forge and of the steam engine; shut up shop of every mechanic, and finally, transform civilized nations into hordes of savages, and countries glittering in the sun-light of improvement, into dark and dismal forests."

Tuck in your Ruffles.—We've a few nails to make," said a blacksmith to his son as he came home from school at 12 o'clock. "Thomas tucked in his ruffle and took off his coat, and was a blacksmith till he earned his dinner, and ate it with a good relish. 'Put out your ruffle, Thomas, it is school time now,' said the father. 'This is the picture of the day; but it would answer just as well for a good many others. Thomas expected it; and was as happy with his ruffle tucked in as his mates at their play."

It would be no bad notion "in these hard times," for many a young man to tuck in his ruffles, and swing an axe or hold a plough, or make a nail—for many a young man, whose expectations of riches from the gains of trade are sadly disappointed, to earn a living in some calling which the world honors less but pays better—some humble occupation, which while it holds out no delusive hope of immense wealth by a speculation, assures him competent food and raiment.

We would here recommend Agriculture in a special manner. Not such farming as consists in first running in debt for land and mortgaging them back for payment, and then borrowing money to put up

fine buildings, and the hiring men to carry on the farm. No! this is not the way. But lay your own shoulder to the wheel—tuck in your ruffle, and earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. It will be the sweetest you ever ate.

Franklin Farmer.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL

From the New York papers of 7th inst.
The steam ship Liverpool, Capt. Frayer, R. N., returned yesterday from Liverpool, and anchored last night at the quarantine ground, in consequence, we are informed, of having a passenger on board attacked by the small pox. We have received by her Liverpool papers to the 20th ult., the day on which she took her departure, and London papers to the evening of the preceding day.

In consequence, we presume, of the letter bags of the Liverpool not having reached the post office last night, we have not received our regular private correspondence from London, and are therefore compelled to have, for the moment, recourse to our London files for information on the state of the money market there. Judging from the extracts we give below, it would seem that this is in an improving state, and that the sale of American Securities is gradually reviving.

The cotton market was, on the whole, better than at the last advices.

There is an end to all expectation of sending Bread Stuffs from this country. The duty had become so high as to preclude its admission.

Parliament re-assembled after the Easter recess, on the 9th ult. On the 15th, Lord John Russell brought forward his promised motion to take the sense of the House of Commons on the conduct of Ministers in administering the Government of Ireland, which he considered impeached by the resolution of the House of Lords to appoint a committee to investigate the administration of justice in Ireland.

It was currently reported on Change in Liverpool, that Wm. M. Price, the fugitive District Attorney, had been plucked of 200,000, or about \$30,000, at roulette, in Paris—some say at one night's work. Easy money—easily dissipated.

Of the cotton market, the Liverpool Chronicle of the 20th says, that the transactions during the week had been exceedingly light; but inactivity in the market seemed to make little or no impression on the prices of American descriptions.

The reports from the Manufacturing Districts are most discouraging. In some of the establishments the operatives are employed but two days in a week. There are few buyers in the markets and next to no orders from America.

It was reported on Change in London, on the 19th, that the Holland and Belgium treaty was to be signed that day, previous to the departure of the French and Dutch Ambassadors from London.

All idea of a difficulty with this country, appears entirely to have subsided. The latest news from this country was down to the 26th of March, and as it included the acquiescence of Maine in the "protector," was regarded as entirely of a pacific character.

O'Connell was complimented with a public dinner in Liverpool, on Saturday April 13th. His speech is highly commended by the Liverpool Chronicle. The dinner was given by the Liverpool precursors in the theatre.

The French Minister, Count Sebastian, has apologized in the fullest manner, for the insult offered to the British flag at Mexico, by Admiral Baudin, in forcibly removing a Mexican pilot from the Express Packet.

The Marquis of Duoro, eldest son of the Duke of Wellington, was married on the 13th ult., to Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

The Chartists are growing waggish. At a meeting in Westbury somebody moved that each Chartist should hang up a gun in his kitchen. The motion was amended by striking out the word gun, and substituting fitch of bacon, and carried by acclamation.

Queen Victoria has made a further payment of fifty per cent. on her father's debts, out of her privy purse.

The annual sum voted for the Queen's household, is £385,000.

John Gault, the author, is dead. His circumstances were any thing but easy, though he had a pension sufficient to keep him from want.

Paddy Power was playing at Haymarket.

LONDON, April 17.—There is decidedly an improved feeling in the market for American securities.

The French King has succeeded in dividing the opposition in the Chambers. M. Passy, who is said to have been coquetting with the King, was elected to the presidency by the votes of his friends, added to those of the ministerial party.

Three of the four Vice Presidents had been chosen.

On the whole, the French news disappoints those who expected another revolution, and the address of Louis Philippe is carrying him through a difficult position. There is but little other news from France.

Weekly Almanac.			
MAY.	Sun	Sun	Sun
	rise	sets	sets
16 Thursday	3 26 58		
17 Friday	5 16 59		
18 Saturday	5 16 50		
19 Sunday	5 06 0		
20 Monday	4 56 1		
21 Tuesday	4 56 1		
22 Wednesday	4 56 2		
MOON'S PHASES.			
Last	6 10 57	mon	
New	6 10 57	mon	
First	20 1 10	mon	
Full	24 5 29	mon	

Whig Meeting.
A WHIG MEETING will be held at Pleasant Grove, Orange county, on Saturday the 25th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention, proposed to be held at Hillsborough on Friday the 31st May, to fix upon some suitable person as the Whig candidate for Congress for this district. The Whigs are requested to attend.
May 14. 70—

Whig Meeting.

A MEETING will be held at Mr. George Foust's, on Monday the 20th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention proposed to be held at Hillsborough on Friday the 31st of May instant, to fix upon some suitable person as the Whig candidate for Congress for this district. The Whigs of Haw River regiment are requested to attend.
May 9. 69—

Bonnets and Shoes.

THE subscribers have just received an additional supply of Bonnets and Shoes, which, with their former stock, comprises a General Assortment.
PARKER & NELSON.
May 14. 70—

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that my son STERLING CRABTREE is freed from all allegiance to me, that he may transact business for himself, and make bargains and contracts in his own name; and must be held responsible for the same as though he was of age.
ABRAM CRABTREE.
May 14. 70—3w

Mail Arrangement.

ALL letters intended to go by either of the stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock, P. M.
THOMAS CLANCY, P. M.
April 26. 67—

Last Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the Firm of LATIMER & MEBANE, or JAMES MEBANE, Jr., who do not close their accounts by Note or Cash by the first day of June, will find their accounts placed in the hands of an officer; as it is necessary for the firm to be closed.
JAMES MEBANE, Jr.
May 9. 69—11J

Negro Boy for Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday of May Court, before the Court House in Hillsborough, on a credit of four months, a Likely Young Negro Boy, about thirteen years of age. Bond and good security will be required.
JOHN RONEY.
May 8. 69—3wp

Stray.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on Stony Creek, Orange county, a Sorrel FILLEY, three years old, with a small blaze in the face, mane mostly on the left side, tail short with a knife, one hind foot white, four feet nine or ten inches high. Any information concerning said filley will be thankfully received. The filley left about the 6th of April.
GEORGE DICKEY.
May 8. 69—1

Notice.

To Messrs. Benton Utley, Nathaniel J. King and John W. Carr, trading under the firm of Carr and King, Wm. Durham and Anderson K. Clements, trading under the firm of Durham and Clements, Nash Trice, Pleasant Trice, Zachariah Trice, Wm. Trice and John Williams.
BEING arrested under a capias ad satisfaciendum, at the instance of James Blackwood, and having duly given bond and security on the said process for my appearance; you are hereby notified that on Monday of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for this county, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of May instant, I intend applying to the Justices of said court for permission to take the insolvent debtor's oath; at which time and place you can attend if you think fit, and object to the said procedure.
CHRISTOPHER DAVIS.
May 6. 69—3w

To the Fashionable World.

The Latest Fashions JUST RECEIVED.
MR. EVISCARBONAR has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, from whence he has furnished himself with the latest Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS; and is prepared to have work executed accordingly, having first rate Northern Workmen.
The faithfulness with which he has heretofore endeavored to have executed with taste and despatch the work put into his hands, he hopes will be a sufficient guarantee that no pains will be spared to please those who may now favor him with their custom.
Persons from a distance who may order work, may expect it to be done with the same promptness as if individually present.
All orders will be faithfully executed.
May 2. 69—

Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.
Boston Isley vs. In Equity.
The heirs of late Wm. Dicks, deceased.

IN pursuance to a decree of the Court of Equity, made at March term, 1839, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court-house in Hillsborough, on Monday the 27th day of May next:

A tract of land containing 143 acres, on Deep Creek, adjoining the lands of Henry White and others;

Also one other tract of 14 acres, adjoining the aforesaid tract and others.

To be sold on a credit of twelve months—bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & A.
April 30. 69—4w



ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.
BY C. W. EVERETT.

Mourner! bending o'er thy dead,
Bow'd 'neath sorrow's galling chain,
Raise in hope thy drooping head,
For thy child shall live again!
Faith doth point with cheering ray
Far from doubt and low despair;
And thy child in realms of day,
Rejoins in deathless glory there!

Beauty dwelt upon his brow—
Deem not that his brow is faded:
Gladness dwelt within his eye—
Deem not that his light is shaded:
For that eye, forever bright,
Sparkles as the radiant gem,
And that brow, in wreath of light,
Wears a seraph's diadem!

Spring shall strew her honors fair
Where his form is lowly laid;
Loveliest flowers shall linger there—
First to bloom and last to fade!
There shall wandering children stray,
And his grave be kindly drest;
There shall smile the parting day—
There shall moonbeams love to rest.

Mourner! weep not then in sorrow
O'er thy cherished idol slain;
Meekly resignation bow,
For thine infant lives again
Bow thee to the will of God,
While the day of time is given;
Then, when life's short path be trod,
Thou shalt meet thy child in Heaven.

THE HOLY BIBLE.

BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The first and almost the only book deserving universal recommendation is the Bible. Such is my deliberate opinion. The Bible is the book of all others, to be read at all ages, and in all conditions of human life—not to be read once or twice or thrice through, and then to be laid aside, but to be read in small portions of one or two chapters, every day, and never be intermitted, unless by some overruling necessity.

This attentive and repeated reading of the Bible, in small portions every day, leads the mind to habitual meditation upon subjects of the highest interest to the welfare of individuals in this world, as well as to prepare him for that hereafter to which we are all destined. It furnishes rules for our conduct towards others in our social relations. In the commandments delivered from Sinai, in the inimitable sublimity of the Psalms and of the prophecies, in the profound and concentrated observation upon human life and manners, embodied in the Proverbs of Solomon, in the so beautifully set forth narrative of facts, of the Book of Job, an active mind cannot peruse a single chapter and lay the book aside to think, and take it up again to-morrow, without finding in it advice for our own conduct, which we may turn to useful account in the progress of our daily pilgrimage upon earth; and when we pass from the Old Testament to the New, we meet at once a system of universal morality founded upon one precept of universal application, pointing us to peace and good will towards the whole race of man for this life, and to peace with God, and an ever blessed existence hereafter.

I speak as a man of the world to men of the world, and I say to you search the Scriptures! If you tire of them in seeking for a rule of faith and a standard of morals, search them as records of history. General and comprehensive history is one of the fountains of human knowledge, to which you should all resort with steady and persevering pursuit. The Bible contains the only authentic introduction to the history of the world; and in storing your minds with the facts of this history, you will immediately perceive the need of assistance from geography and chronology. These assistances you may find in many of the Bibles published with commentaries, and you can have no difficulty in procuring them. Acquaint yourself with the chronology and geography of the Bible; that will lead you to a general knowledge of chronology and of geography, ancient and modern, and these will open to you an inexhaustible fountain of knowledge respecting the globe which you inhabit, and respecting the race of man to which you yourselves belong. You may pursue these inquiries just so far as your time and inclination will permit. Give one hour of mental application, for you must not read without thinking, or you will read to little purpose, give an hour of joint reading and thought to the chronology, and one to the geography of the Bible, and if it introduces for those two hours you will ever after read the Bible, and any other history, with more fruit—more intelligence—more satisfaction. But, if these two hours devote part of an hour every day for a year or years, to study thoroughly the chronology and geography of the Bible, it will not only lead you far deeper into the knowledge of the book, but it will spread floods of light upon every subject you shall ever afterwards take in acquiring the knowledge of profane history, and upon the local habitation of every tribe of man, and upon the name of every place into which the children of Adam have been divided.

There are many other subsidiary

studies to which you may devote more or less of time, for the express purpose of making your Bible reading more intelligible to yourselves. It is a book which neither the most ignorant and weakest, nor the most learned and intelligent mind can read without improvement.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF TWO SEAMEN.

The general character of a sailor is proverbial, but seldom has it fallen to our happy lot to record an act more truly noble, than the following, which took place a few days ago, in this city.

A poor widow woman who occupied two rooms in a house, in the lower part of Commercial street, since the death of her husband, about six months since, has been compelled to earn a living for herself, and a family of young children, by taking in washing; and with all her industry and economy, her quarterly rent bill became due, before she could scrape together sufficient to discharge it. Unfortunately for her, the landlord was one of "Old Crumbs" school, cold and calculating, mercenary and unfeeling. His sole business was to collect his rents, and all his recreation seemed to be, to distress the virtuous. She begged of him to grant her time. He gave her two days—she asked for more and he refused, stating that unless her rent was paid before twelve o'clock on the following day, every stick of her furniture should be put out of doors.

The time arrived, when agreeable to promise, his lackeys were sent down, and the threat was begun to be put into execution. The poor woman prayed the unfeeling landlord to desist in his purpose, but her prayers were in vain. At length giving up entirely to despair, and wounded pride, she seated herself upon her forlorn bed, with her little children crying around her. At this crisis two jolly American tars happened by, and espying the work going on, the door opened, and the wretched woman and her children weeping, immediately stopped their course, and begun to reconnoitre.

"I say, shipmate," cried one, "there waters—let's overhaul the craft."

"Aye, aye, Jack," cried the other, "the young 'oman by the bed has hoisted signals of distress—her pumps are going in right earnest—let's give her a long haul."

The tars called the woman to them, and from her soon learnt the whole of her story.

"Well, now, shipmate, if that land pirate had'n't ought to be lathered with hot tar, scraped with a rusty hoop, and then keel-hauled, for laying his grappling irons on a few loose spars what are scattered about this wreck. Never mind my good 'oman, keep your spirits up, and we'll set you in the right course, with plenty of ballast and provisions. I say you land lubbers just delay there upon them things, we'll be responsible for the damage."

"How much do you owe this land pirate?"

The woman told him the amount, when Jack took from his wallet the same in hard currency, and paid the bill, while the shipmate in the mean time, went to a butcher's shop near by, and brought back a large joint of meat, for the dinner of herself and poor children. They left, after receiving the poor woman's blessings, and wishes for their prosperity, and went whistling through the streets as though nothing had happened.

Boston Herald.

Junto Academy.

THIS Institution, twelve miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C., and six miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, affording an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other peculiar advantages, combine to render peculiarly inviting, for the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but rural allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provision is made to prepare students for admission to the Universities of the country, or to those who design only to take an academic course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructor; so that all requisite facilities are afforded, for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders, so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of five months, \$15 00.
English Department, \$8 per session.
Board per month, exclusive of lights, \$7 50.
The present session will end on the 15th of June next.

The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

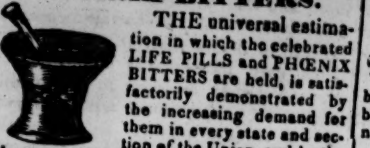
Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

April 16. D. W. KERR. 63-

Job Printing.

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Moffat's Life Pills, AND PHENIX BITTERS.



THE universal estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every state and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their efficacy which are every where offered. It is that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among the afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee or less degree of suffering, and is improved in general health, for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic fever, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious headache, costiveness, piles, general debility, rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote an insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the return during the day, the condition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fever of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionate quantity; symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammation however critical, will yield to the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacism, restlessness, and every many other varieties of the Neurotic class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of these medicines. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompanying them, and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For further particulars of the above Medicines see the "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies each box and bottle; a copy may also be had on application to the Agent, French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 267 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may all be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

The above medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder—where a constant supply will be kept.

D. HEARTT, Agent.

Notice.

ALL Letters and Papers directed to the Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange, must be Post Paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

JAMES H. NORWOOD, C. S. C.

April 25. 63-3w

Boot & Shoe-making Business.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform formerly occupied by Mr. David H. Carter as the above business. Every exertion will be made on their part to please those who may favor them with their custom; and they earnestly ask the public to give them a trial. BOOTS and SHOES made to order; and all orders will be executed with dispatch.

HENRY R. BOSHAMER, RICHARD H. LEE.

April 18. 66-3w

NEW GOODS.

Just Received A LARGE SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS, Black & Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and utlery, Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes, Bonnets, Crockery, Cotton Yarn, School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

April 15. 63-

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers having opened a Store in the well-known house, formerly occupied by Col. Shields, on Churton street, one door below the Post Office, are now receiving a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

of almost every description, which will be sold as low as they can be offered in this market; we will not say lower, as promises are of little avail, but hope our friends, and those wishing to purchase, will examine our stock previous to buying elsewhere, and let our actions speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Persian Cloth, Bombazines, Crape Camlets, French, English and American Prints, Printed LAWNS and MUSLINS, Black, Blue-Black, and Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,
Hardware and utlery, Glass, Queensware, rockery, and Stone Ware, Hats, caps, Shoes, Bonnets, Cotton Yarn, Castings and Seyth Blades, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see.

PARKER & NELSON.

April 18. 66-

Richmond Foundry AND MACHINE SHOP.

THIS establishment has been in successful operation for nearly thirty years, and is one of the most extensive and complete, south of the Potomac.

The Proprietors are prepared to receive orders for Castings of all descriptions.

Mill Gearing, Stationary and Locomotive Engines, Rail Road Wheels, Tobacco and Oil Presses, Belts of all sizes. Plans and estimates furnished when required.

All orders addressed to the subscribers, at Richmond, or HOLLAND & McFARRELL, Agents, Petersburg, Va., will be executed with promptness and on moderate terms.

D. J. BURR & Co.

Richmond, 1839.

Cash will be paid for 4 or 5,000 lbs. of old COPPER, for the above establishment by

HOLLAND & McFARRELL, General Agents, & Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.

April, 1839. 64-1m

Fresh Garden Seeds.

A SMALL supply of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by

A. PARKS.

March 14. 61-

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1839, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|------------------------|
| A | John Allen 3 | L | Mrs. Mary Laws 3 |
| B | James Allison | M | John Lockhart |
| C | James Atkins | N | Miss Mary E. Lane |
| D | Deacon Seldon Arnold | O | Micajah Leonard |
| E | Robert Anderson | P | Silas M. Link |
| F | Miss Harriet Booth | Q | Alex. Montgomery |
| G | Amy & Mercury, ser- | R | James Montgomery |
| H | James Baldwin 2 | S | William M'Dowell |
| I | Hester M'Culloch | T | Miss Eliza M'Cown |
| J | James Baldwin 2 | U | John or Aaron Marcom |
| K | James Brockwell | V | Reuben Mason |
| L | William Brown | W | Andrew C. Murdock |
| M | Reuben Batchelor | X | Rev. Robert C. Maynard |
| N | Reddick Brown | Y | William Nicholas |
| O | George F. Coggins | Z | James E. Norflett |
| P | Caty Crabtree | | Henry O'Daniel |
| Q | Edward Cowie | | Hollowell P |
| R | James H. Christie | | George Pratt 3 |
| S | John Crabtree | | Thomas G. Pratt 3 |
| T | Thomas Crabtree | | John Price |
| U | William Chables | | Edward Tender |
| V | Abel Cain | | William Piper |
| W | William Carrington | | Henry Pickett |
| X | David Comb | | Henry Richards |
| Y | Abraham Crabtree | | Copland Riley |
| Z | Mary Clark | | James Riley (of James) |
| | Reuben Carden | | George Ray |
| | Levin Carmichael | | William D. Ray |
| | Roland Davis | | Judson Riley |
| | William Dollar | | William M. Roberts |
| | Timothy Davis | | James Riggs 2 |
| | William Dusk | | Cheely P. Rainey |
| | James Daugherty | | James Rainey |
| | Hugh Faucette | | John Ray |
| | Abisha Faucette | | James Reeves |
| | Green Findley | | John Reeves |
| | Alexander Forrest | | George Reeves |
| | Paul Heartt | | Wilson Rhou |
| | Robert Hall, sen. | | John U. Roberts |
| | Thomas Hutchins | | William Smith 2 |
| | David Houder | | James Smith 2 |
| | Keady Horton | | Leonard Smith |
| | John Holloway | | Joseph Steel |
| | John Hunter | | Mrs. Nancy Stiel |
| | James Halley | | Gen. John Smith |
| | James T. Hutchins | | William F. C. Smith |
| | Leroy Hudnal | | James Turner |
| | Cave & Holland | | Abel Thompson |
| | John Hodge | | Samuel Tate |
| | John H. Ingram | | Peter Thompson |
| | Charles Jordan | | Joseph L. Turner |
| | Samuel Jordan | | William H. Woods |
| | James Jones | | Samuel Wilson |
| | Hargis Johnston | | William Wilson |
| | William C. Jackson | | Samuel Worth |
| | Col. Thomas Jones | | Joseph D. Webb |
| | John Kelly 3 | | Henderson Woods |
| | John W. Keith 2 | | Lemuel Wilkerson |
| | Alex. M. Kirkland 2 | | James Wilkins |
| | George Yancy | | John C. Walker |
| | Charles Yancy | | Grandon Woods |
| | George Yancy | | Charles Yancy |

ORANGE HOTEL.

Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regulators. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad, his accommodations will therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

As a few desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17. 41f-

House and Lot

For Sale—in Hillsborough.

The subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the House and Lot which he now occupies, situated on Churton or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to yet sufficiently private to answer well the purpose of a private family. It contains near a Grand Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke-House, and other out houses, all of which are companion within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each, and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden, which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Phillips of this place, or to the subscriber.

JAMES C. HOLLAND.

December 4. 48-

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

To the Millers of Orange & adjoining Counties. Baking Cloths!—Baking Cloths!!

THE subscriber has just received a few pieces of Baking Cloths of very superior quality and the most approved brand—which he offers at New York retail prices. He can safely say they will give satisfaction to all who will give them a trial.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND.

April 25. 67-4w

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery, &c. &c.



THE subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been to procure articles in his line of business, has the pleasure of offering to his friends, and the public generally, a handsome and excellent assortment of

Gold and Silver Levers, PLAIN AND VERGE WATCHES, Fine Gold Chains, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Pencils, Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Music Boxes, Knives, &c. &c.

Also, a good assortment of Perfumery. All of which, being selected by himself, he can promise will be found excellent articles.

Particular attention will be given to the repair of Watches committed to his charge; and all work put into his hands will be executed with reasonable despatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

April 1. 63-

To Bridge Builders.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder on Tuesday the 7th May next, the repairing the bridge across the Alamance, near Judge Ruffin's.

WILLIAM HOLT, GEORGE FOUST, JOHN STOCKARD, HANDY WOOD, NICHOLAS ALBRIGHT.

April 8. 64-

Matchless Sanative.

THE subscriber keeps this invaluable medicine for sale at Pleasant Grove Post Office, Orange County. Its merits have been abundantly tested in the cure of the Consumption, diseases of the Liver, &c.

GAB. B. LEA, Agent.

Pleasant Grove, Orange, April 8. 64-

GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has produced astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Harris born Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 61-11

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two sessions; the vacation will be given in the month of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of satisfaction which Mrs. Morrow has given in the management of her school, and her best efforts to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board, five dollars a month.

THOS. D. OLDHAM, JAMES THOMPSON, ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 22. 51-

Equity Sale.

IN obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, made at March Term, 1839, in the town of Hillsborough, on Monday the 27th day of May next, on a credit of twelve months, a TRACT OF LAND belonging to the heirs at law of the late William McCaskey, lying on the waters of New Hope, adjoining the lands of Charles Trice and others, supposed to contain about 500 acres. Also the HOUSE and LOT in Chapel Hill, known as the Thomson House.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. E.

March 30. 63-4w

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN, Fayetteville

Refer to Messrs. Carr & Holland, Hillsborough.

April 5. 63-

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S Invaluable OINTMENT, FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz: White Swellings, Scrofula and Old Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chillsains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows, and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Diarrhetic Pills, FOR SALE BY ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35-

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.

Look at This. THE Printing Establishment of the Milton Spectator is offered for sale on accommodation terms. To a practical printer, with a small family, the situation is a very desirable one. Professional and other engagements, alone prevent me from again assuming the Editorial chair, which, with some exceptions, has been to me a source of pleasure and profit. There is, perhaps, no village in the state that holds out better inducements for an establishment of the kind.

N. J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C. Jan. 21. 58-

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner. Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office. Regular Boarders will be received on accommodation terms.

August 15. 32--

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Fadden, deceased. Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 08-

MRS. VASSEUR

THIS just received, in addition to her former assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, a fresh supply of the following articles, viz. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CANDIES, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Lemons, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Apples, Filberts, Figs, Prunes, Cheese, and a variety of SEGARS.

The Fruit and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality.

December 6. 48-

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1839. William M. Pratt, and others, vs. Ruben Carden, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin Johnson and Sarah his wife are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said Benjamin Johnson and Sarah his wife, be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set down for hearing ex parte.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. E.

Price adv. \$4 50. 64-6w

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Thursday the 25th ultimo, a bound boy by the name of MARTIN JACKSON, aged about eighteen years. All persons are forbidden harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law.

SOLOMON FULLER.

April